

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, May 5, 1763.

[N^o. 939.]

L O N D O N, February 3.

WE hear that it is proposed to keep standing 8 Regiments of Foot, of 500 Men each; of which 13 will be kept in Great-Britain; 38 in Ireland; 6 (on the Irish Establishment) in Minorca; 6 (on the Irish Establishment) at Gibraltar; and 20 in America and the West-Indies.

The Wilton, Lee, from Virginia, is on Shore at Erith; but will be got off after being lightened.

The Division of the Money taken, seems to afford great Discontent; and it is a wide Disparity, if one Commander is to have 70,000 l. to his Share; while a Subaltern has only 10 l. and 2 s. 10 s. is all that comes to a private Man. Is not this making one Man as valuable as near 30,000; and making the Lives of so many as equivalent only to one.

Feb. 17. We hear that Sir Edward Hawke, for the eminent and never-to-be-forgotten Services he did his Country, in the Destruction of, and rendering useless, so great a Part of the French Navy in November 1759, and thereby freeing these Kingdoms from the Terrors of a powerful Invasion; and Sir George Pococke, for the distinguished Services he did his Country in the East-Indies, and in the Conquest of the Havannah, are both to be made Peers of Great-Britain: An Honour conferred upon Persons of so much Merit, cannot but be highly applauded by a brave and grateful People.

Tuesday Evening Richard Neville Aldworth, Esq; Secretary to the Embassy to his Most Christian Majesty, arrived in London with the Definitive Treaty, which was signed at Paris on Thursday last, the 10th Instant.

A Letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor from Lord Egremont, Secretary of State, with the News that the Treaty was signed.

The Gentlemen Lieutenants of the Royal Navy have proposed to the Lords of the Admiralty, that to provide for near 20,000 Seamen, who will now be discharged, all the King's Frigates, armed Ships, &c. which can be properly converted to this Service, be employed, to the Number of 250 Sail, making 125,000 Tons of Shipping, manned with 17,500 Seamen, and 1500 Non-commissioned Officers, paid by the Government as at present, and under the same Regulations, and entitled to the same Privileges in the Whale-Fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits.

From an Estimate of the Quota made by the Dutch in this Fishery, it appears, that after all Charges, including War and Tax of the Ships employed, there would be a Profit of 100,000 l. yearly, besides establishing a Nursery for Seamen. Employing Seamen in the Government's Pay in this Branch, would be less injurious to the Merchants than employing them in any other, because Ships in the Greenland Fishery are obliged to carry three Times the Number of Hands required in coasting Vessels of equal Burthen; and never more than 1000 have been employed in it in any one Season.

The Amount of the national Debt on the 5th of January last, was 122,603,336 l. 8 s. 2 d. 1 q. bearing an annual Interest of 4,409,797 l. 13 s. 8 d.

February 19. The French Court, sensible of the Defects of their Colony and Plantation Laws, propose to form a new Code, modelled on the Laws of the British Plantations.

The current Reports are, that the Explanation of some Articles in the Definitive Treaty, which the Duke of Bedford demanded, were judged by the French King's Council to be injurious both to the Honour and to the Interest of France, that they unanimously declared that they ought not to be granted; but the peremptory Manner in which his Grace insisted on them, determined his Majesty, who was desirous of putting an End to the War, cost what it would, to command his Ministers to sign the Treaty, with the Explanations required, without Regard to the Remonstrances of his Council.

It is also said that Richard Neville, Esq; who brought over the Definitive Treaty, received from the King a Present of 500 l. and that it was ratified by his Majesty last Wednesday.

It is said, that just before the Definitive Treaty was signed, the Duke of Bedford had actually discharged a Messenger, with an Account of his intending shortly to return Home, because the French Court had refused to comply with the present Terms of the Treaty; but that the Messenger was, at the Request of the French King, sent for back; who had thereupon called a Council, and notwithstanding the Protest of several of his Council, he immediately signed the Definitive Treaty, agreeable to the Terms of our Court.

It is said a Proclamation will be speedily issued out for proclaiming Peace the 10th of next Month.

Whitehall, Feb. 19. On Tuesday Night last, Richard Neville, Esq; Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of France, arrived with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on Thursday the 10th Instant, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Duc de Praslin, and the Marquis de Maligni, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Part of his Majesty, the Most Christian King; and the Catholic King: To which M^r. de Melb, Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Faithful Majesty, acceded the same Day.

Yesterday about Noon, three Waggon, containing thirty-two Boxes, and four Cases of Gold and Silver, landed at Erith, out of the Gosport Man of War from Virginia, came the Bank of England, guarded by a large Number of Soldiers.

They write from the Havannah, that Dr. Winteringham, Physician to his Majesty, and Physician-General to the Army, has ordered all his Share of the Effects taken at the Havannah, to be divided among the poor Soldiers. As they risk their Lives, and fought for the Conquest, he said they ought to reap the Advantages of the Fatigues and Difficulties they had gone through. His Share is equal to that of a Colonel.

The Coventry Frigate, from a Cruise, is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in the Peggy and Elizabeth, Bride, from Virginia, which she retook from the Spaniards.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Townsend, Esq; is appointed First Lord of Trade.

And we hear that Lord Hardwicke will be made President of the Council.

We hear that 15 Regiments of Foot, less than was at first proposed, will be kept on Foot during a Peace.

The Definitive Treaty between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, was signed at Paris by the respective Ministers in the Evening of the 10th Instant, at the Duke of Bedford's Hotel, his Grace being confined by the Gout.

Letters from Hamburg of the 12th Instant, inform us, that it was reported there, that the Prussian Minister had received an Express from Leipzig, with Advice that a Treaty was signed at Leipzig on the 8th; and would be published in Saxony on the 16th: That the Prussians, as well as the Austrians, were to evacuate that Electorate in the Space of six Weeks, or two Months, at the farthest; and that what chiefly accelerated this salutary Work, was the King of Prussia's consenting to give his Vote for the Archduke Joseph to be King of the Romans; and that the Election of this Prince to that Dignity would be immediately set about.

No authentic Account of Peace being signed between the Houses of Austria and Brandenburg, had been received at the Hague on the 17th.

The Letters from different Parts all spoke of it, however, as certain; but varied as to the Day of its being signed; some mentioning the 18th, others the 5th, and others the 8th. The principal Articles are said to be as follows:

1. The Empress Queen shall cede to the King of Prussia the County of Glatz.
2. The Empress shall also cede to him, for an equivalent in Money, the Upper Quarter of Guelthers.
3. The King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, shall not oppose the Election of a King of the Romans, and shall give his Vote for the Archduke Joseph.
4. All other Matters shall be put on the same Footing as before the present War.
5. The King of Prussia shall indemnify the King of Poland in Money.

We are informed that every Thing in the East-Indies, was settled to the entire Satisfaction of both Nations.

We hear that we are to remain in Possession of Martinico, and Guadeloupe three Months longer, from the 1st of April, and to have some other considerable Advantages for three Months longer after that, till the 1st of October.

They write from Barcelona of the 18th ult. that the Spaniards are to keep Possession of the Places they conquered from Portugal till the English have evacuated the Havannah.

Extract of a Letter from Gorce, dated Nov. 1.

"I am sorry to acquaint you of this News, that on the 15th of October, between the Hours of two and Three in the Afternoon, while we were all sitting at Dinner at the Governor's House, about Twelve in Number, unhappily the Magazine in Fort Elizabeth blew up, which had in it above Eight Thousand five Hundred Weight of Gunpowder. The Governor's House, where we dined, was not above Twenty Yards from it; but, thank God! none of us were hurt, altho' the greatest Part of the House tumbled down about us. The Parson that was sitting in my Room, which was not Five Yards from it, was killed, and I have lost all my Things except what I had on my Back. Two Centinels standing at the Governor's Door were killed. Never was a narrower Escape known; I believe we had several People killed and wounded. The Negro Town took fire, and was consumed in a Quarter of an Hour."

By private Advices from Paris we are informed, that the famous Monsieur Lally had been tried there, for certain Misdemeanors and Crimes supposed by him to have been committed in the East-Indies; but his Enemies not being able to make any Thing capital appear against him, we hear he was honourably acquitted.

The sum to be raised by Subscription this Year, it is said, will be Three Millions and One Half: Each Subscriber of 100 l. is to have 50 l. in Annuities, redeemable at Pleasure, at 4 per Cent. and 20 l. in two Lottery Tickets.

The Caroline, Friend, from Philadelphia for London, was taken the 14th of last Month, being Ten Days after the Cession of Hostilities, by a Spanish Privateer, and carried into Bilbao. The Spaniard confined Captain Friend a close Prisoner, and would not suffer him to write.

Feb. 26. His Majesty's Ship, Ludlow Castle, is appointed to go to Senegal and Gorce, with an Account of the Definitive Treaty being signed; they are also to acquaint the Governor of Gorce what Time that Place is to be delivered up to the French.

The Hawks, Cape Warton, from Virginia, left from Ireland, bound to London, is there near Boulogne. The Crew were all saved, and most of the Cargo will be saved; and they have great Hopes of the Ship.

Notwithstanding the Peace is concluded, we shall be supplied with the Expenses of some Foreign Troops at least another Year, in consequence of Articles that must be fulfilled while they are in France.

The Favorable Peace, Campbell, is arrived at Dingle, from Virginia; she took up the Crew of the Peggy, Gaffet, from Virginia to London, which foundered at Sea.

Letters from Holland by the last Mail advise, that they had an Account from the East Indies, that a Fleet of English Men of War, with a Body of Land-Forces, under Col. Drake, was gone against the Philippine Islands.

A Dutch and Spanish Mail arrived this Day, by which we have had positive Intelligence, that the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the King of Prussia on the one Part, and the Empress Queen and the King of Poland on the other,

was concluded and signed at the Castle of Heberthorff, on Tuesday the 15th Inst.

But some private Letters advise, that fresh Broils are likely to happen between Denmark and Russia, relative to Holstein.

Mean while they send us Word from Hanover, that the Number of their Forces, which in Time of Peace used to be 24,000, will be reduced to 14,000.

The Prince of Prussia, accompanied by his Brother, made a Visit on the 9th Inst. to the Court of Saxe-Coburg; and a Marriage is talked of between his Royal Highness and a Princess of this House.

It is said that, by the Definitive Treaty, the Privilege claimed by the French of fishing in the Bay of St. Lawrence, is entirely renounced; and that in the East-Indies the French are to have no Restitution of Territory, but only the Liberty of trading in their Comptoirs, under British Protection.

It is said that the Lottery of the present Year will be divided into two Classes; and that the first will be drawn in May, and the second in November.

The Marquis of Granby's Letter of Thanks to the British Forces in Germany.

"Munster, Jan. 1. Lord Granby has hoped to have had it in his Power to have seen and taken his Leave of the Troops, before their Embarkation for England; but a severe Illness having detained him at Warburg, and his present State of Health obliging him to take another Rout, he could not leave this Country without this public Testimony of his entire Approbation of their Conduct since he has had the Honour of commanding them.

"These Sentiments naturally call for his utmost Acknowledgments; he therefore returns his warmest Thanks to the Generals, Officers, and private Men, composing the whole British Corps for the Bravery, Zeal, Discipline, and good Conduct he has constantly experienced from every Individual; and his most particular and personal Thanks are due to them for their ready Obedience, upon all Occasions, to such Orders as his Station obliged him to give.

"His best Endeavours have always been directed to their Good by every Means in his Power; and he has the Satisfaction to think he has some Reason to flatter himself of their being convinced, if not of the Efficacy, at least of the Sincerity, of his Intentions, if he may judge by the noble return their Behaviour has made him; a Behaviour, that while it fills him with Gratitude, has endeared them to their King and Country, and has covered them with Glory and Honour.

"Highly sensible of their Merit, he shall continue, while he lives, to look upon it as much his Duty, as it will for ever be his Inclination, to give them every possible Proof of his Affection and Esteem; which he should be happy to make as apparent as their Valour has been, and will be conspicuous and exemplary to their After Ages."

A private Letter from Germany, by the last Post, advises, that a Treaty of Peace was signed the 24 Instant, by which the Duchy of Cleves, as far as the left Side of the Banks of the Rhine, is to be given to the Empress Queen, in the lieu of which Lufatia, and the two Principalities of Upper Silesia, are to be yielded to the King of Prussia.

We have received Advice, that the Empress Queen has ceded the greatest Part of her Italian Dominions to Don Lewis of Spain, who is to marry one of the Archduchesses of Austria.

The King of Prussia hath appointed Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, late Commander in Chief of the Allied Army, to be the Governor of Magdebourg.

A Frigate came into the Jamaica Fleet the 13th of January, and acquainted them of a Peace; upon which they all left the Hampshire and Portsmouth Men of War, their Convoy; and there is Advice of the safe Arrival of several of them in England.

The Foot Guards are to be reduced to 60 Men in each Company, and the three Battalions that are now abroad, are to be filled to that Complement with new Recruits.

We hear that several Iniquitous Practices have been discovered, relating to some foreign Contracts both for the Army and Navy, and that a strict Inquiry will be made into their Accounts.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Jan. 28.

"On a Complaint made to the King of England by the Duke de Choiseul, that a Frigate in the Service of the East-India Company, provided with a Passport from his Britannic Majesty, and bound to the Isles of France with Dispatches, had been stoped by an English Vessel, and carried into Plymouth, under Pretext that the King's Licence was not sufficient, and that she ought to have had a Pass from the Admiralty of England; the Court of London ordered the Vessel to be discharged, and left the Passament of the Captain who detained her, to the King of France; his Majesty returned it to the Duke de Choiseul, and the Duke has left it to be decided by the East-India Company."

The French King, moved by the Discretion of the Family of Saxony, has given Prince Clement the Russian, upon the Death of the Count de Saxe-Coburg, of the Abbey of St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

Feb. 28. They write from Bristol, that an Agent, belonging to a Sailor at Totest in Devonshire, being his wife washing her Child in warm Water, observed the Child, and in the Mother's Absence took the Child out of the Cradle, and setting Water over the Fire, when it was hot, stripped the Child naked, and washed it thereon till it died.

We hear from Wilbeth, that on Saturday Morning last the Bank broke between that Town and Fenchurch, by which it was computed, 40,000 Acres would be lost under Water. There is likewise a Bank broken called the Hundred Foot, going to Lynn; both by 20,000 l. Damage is done by the Loss of Cattle and Oats in Barns, &c. It is supposed the Duke of Bedford's Treasury will be 100,000